CWA Statutory Provision For EPA to Establish National Technology-Based Standards	Factors EPA May Consider in Setting National Standard
Section 316(b), 33 U.S.C. § 1326(b) — Industry-wide intake structure standards for both new and existing facilities requiring application of *best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts.*	Best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact.
Section 301(b)(1)(A), 33 U.S.C. §1311(b)(1)(A) — Pre-1989 Industry-wide technology standard for effluent discharges requiring application of *best practicable control technology* ("BPT") for existing power plants. Section 304(b)(1)(B), 33 U.S.C. § 1314(b)(1)(B) (listing factors).	"*[T]otal cost of application of technology in relation to effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application*," and "the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the Administrator deems appropriate." (emphasis added).
Section 301(b)(2)(A), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(2)(A)— Post-1989 Industry-wide technology standard for non-conventional effluent discharges, including heat, requiring application of *best available technology economically achievable* ("BAT") for existing power plants. Section 304(b)(2)(B), 33 U.S.C. § 1314(b)(2)(B) (listing factors).	"[T]he age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, *the cost of achieving such effluent reduction*, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the Administrator deems appropriate." (emphasis added).
Section 301(b)(2)(E), 33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(2)(E) — Industry-wide technology standard applicable to discharges from existing facilities of conventional pollutants such as fecal coliform, total suspended solids, pH, oil and grease requiring *best*	*"[T]he reasonableness of the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluents and the effluent reduction benefits derived, and the comparison of the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from the discharge from*

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conventional pollutant control technology ("BCT"). Section 304(b)(4)(B), 33 U.S.C. § 1314(b)(4)(B) (listing factors).	*publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants* from a class or category of industrial sources," and "the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the Administrator deems appropriate." (emphasis added).
Section 306(a)(1) and (b)(1)(B), 33 U.S.C. § 1316(a)(1) and (b)(1)(B) — Industry-wide technology standard for effluent discharges from new sources of all pollutants requiring *best available demonstrated control technology* ("BADT").	"[F]or the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the *greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable* through application of the *best available demonstrated control technology*, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including where practicable, permitting no discharge of pollutants." "[T]he Administrator shall take into consideration *the cost of achieving such effluent reduction*, and any non-water quality, environmental impact and energy requirements." (emphasis added).